EUROPE.

The Great Reform Demonstration in London.

Mr. Disraeli Maturing a Compromise Bill.

The Belgians and French to Leave Mexico.

President Johnson's Defence of His Position and Description of His Enemies as Furnished to the London Times.

The Walewski Interest in Mapoleon's Cabinet.

BY THE CABLE TO FEBRUARY IL. ENGLAND.

The Great Reform Demonstration-Signifi

The great reform procession will march in silence through the principal streets of the city; but will give cheers as they pass the American En Immense Display of Moral Force. LONDON, Feb. 11—Evening

The reform procession came off this afternoon and The turnout was immense, and yet there was not the

alightest sign of disturbance anywhere along the route. A deputation of the reformers, headed by John Bright, waited upon Mr. Giadstone to-day and were favorably received.

Mr. Disraeli's Reform Plan. London, Feb. 11-Evening. It is stated that Mr. Disraeli will produce in Parity a plan of reform to be adopted by resolution. The idea is favorably received in political circles.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Sultan to Propose a Political Emancipa-

A despatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has resolved to emancipate his Christian subjects from their political disabilities, and that he has issued a call for the assembling of a Turkish Parliament. This intelligence has caused a rise in Turkish funds. The Greek Mission to the United States.

ATHENS, Feb. 10, 1867.
General Kalergis, the Greek Envoy to the United States, sailed on the 8th inst. for America. Greek Voluntoers in Candia Appeal of the King of Greece. Athess, Feb. 11—Evening.

forces of the Porte.

King George is about to send an autograph letter to the Emperor Napoleon, Queen Victoria and the Czar Alexander, asking for assistance to Greece.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Belgian Troops About to Leave Maxi

It is confidently expected here that the Belgian legion ow serving under Maximilian in Mexico will soon return

It is positively announced that all the French soldiers will leave Mexico on the 25th of February.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Arrival Out of American Goods Paris, Feb. 11, 1867.

The United States agency of the Paris Universal Excable that the ships Harpswell and Mercury, con-Paris Universal Exposition, have arrived at Havre.

PRUSSIA.

The King's Speech at the Closing of the Diet. BRELIN, Feb. 9—Evening.
The King of Prussia has closed the Diet. He returned his thanks to that body for the cordial assistance exed him, and strongly hoped for German unity. He also pointed out the necessity for a permanent

peace at home and abroad.

Both the King and his speech were enthusiastically re-

coived by the people.

The North German Troops in Service. BERLIE, Feb. 11, 1867. The Prussian government has determined upon the evacuation of Dresden, which will in future be garrasoned by the troops of the North German Confederation.

ITALY.

A New Bill in the Church Property Case.
PLORENCE, Feb. 10, 1867.
Baron Ricasoli is about to introduce in the Italian Parent a new bill in regard to the property of the

SPAIN.

Prosecutions of the Press.
LONDON, Feb. 11, 1867.
Advices from Madrid report that three editors of that city have been condemned to imprisonment at hard

THE CABLE TARIFF.

Coming Reduction of the Rates of Charge. LONDON, Feb. 9—Evening.
It has been officially announced by the officers of the Angle-American Telegraph Company that on and after the 1st day of March next the rates by the cable will be

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Frankfort Hourse.
FRANKFORT, Feb. 9, 1867.
United States five-twenty bonds closed at 76%.
FRANKFORT, Feb. 11, 1867.
United States bonds closed at an advance of 16.

The Paris Bourse.
Paris, Feb. 9—Ev
United States five-twenty bonds closed at 82%.

The Liverpoot Cotton Market.
Liverpoot, Feb. 11—Noon.
The cotton market is firm at 143/d. per lb. for mid-

The cotton market was steady during the day. The sales amounted to 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 14%4.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market. Corn is declining and was selling to-day at 39s. 9d. Provisions Market.

Pork is easier. Lard is heavy and dull. Tallow is

The Petroleum Market.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JANUARY 27.

The Canard mail steamship Australasian, Captain eenstown on the 27th January, arrived at this port sterday morning, bringing our files and special corresmship Moravian arrived at St. John's, N. F.

on Sunday morning from Liverpool, short of coal, having experienced fearful weather. She sailed at elven o'clock Monday morning for Portland.

uary, by a report that the King of Italy had been assassinated. The Emperor Napoleon sent to the Prefecture

Italy, and the Political Economy Society of France seized the occasion to tender him a banquet. It was to

produced, the latter part expatiates without reserve in

following reflections to the Turin Gazette:—

The constitutional reforms in France appear of a nature to satisfy the most exacting and to answer to the desires of the most ardent liberals of that nation. It may be said that the constitution of the empire has made a great step towards the tranquil plains of the broadest liberty. As to us Italians, we ought to rejoice heartily at the sight of the editice, erected and crowned by the one and genuine ally whom Italy has ever had, settling down on the solid foundations on which our own constitutional liberties repose. These are foundations which the reactionists will always be powerless to stake.

A recent article in the Florence Gazette, republished by several Turin journels, asserted that French emis-saries were busy in the neighborhood of Aosta making a propaganda in favor of the French government. The Nazione says it is in a position to declare in the most explicit mahner that this statement is destitute of foun-

The London Pet of the 28th of January, speaking of Napoleon's more recent policy, says.—

These preparations and this change of policy do not prive that France contemplates war, but they clearly demonstrate that in the opinion of her ruler the contingency of war is possible, if not probable, and that in such an event France must not be found in the same unprepared state in which she stood last year. In a word, Napoleon III, does not believe that the treaty of Prague was final, nor that the present state que will long continue undisturbed, and he has resolved that if further changes are to be effected they shall not be made without the consent of France.

that time the Nation has come to grief, and the creditors of the paper have taken advantage of an agreement entered into by M. Tchitchèrine to sue him for a portion merce has decided against the Russian employe, not withstanding the privileges of an embassy, on the ground that he entered into partnership in a commercial specu-lation. It is still possible that his privilege may secure him from arrest; but it seems likely that the Russian roess of what they already have dishursed.

When the Australasian left England all the ove steamers had reached England except the Bosphorus from Philadelphia, and she was spoken on the 30th January, six hundred miles west of Queenstown, short o

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POSITION.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POSITION.

The Chief of the Nation in Statement to the London Times' Correspondent—Mr. Johnson's Opinions on the Status of the Scuthern Stafes, Reconstruction, the Constitution, the Deunceracy and Magma. Charta—Inferences of the British Reporter.

[Washingto Jan. 10] correspondence of London Times J. Whatever may be the consequences to President Johnson of the threatened impeaniment, it seems scarcely possible that they can be otherwise that injurious to the radical party. The gross injustice of their recent proceedings, the tyranny which they exhibit, and the reckless use they are making of the power they have assumed, can scarcely be acceptable, in the long run, to the sense of the country. Not satisfied with settling the public affairs of the country in secret caucus, to which the minority are not admitted, and with preventing that minority being heard in the House by the device of "the previous question," and so rendering them dumb and powerless in the councils of the nation—not satisfied with those despotic measures, they are now violating the first principles of right and justice in an attempt to remove the Executive out of their path. General charkes, most damaging and injurious in their character, are brought forward against the President, and published through the length and breadth of the land. His private life is traduced, and the motives for all his public acts are to be distorted and misrepresented. It is not enough to assail his political principles. They may be assail the large with the property of the second of the land of the l

There is an advantage, however, to the stranger, which American politicians do not appreciate, of hearing both sides of a question, and in these days the only effectual means of getting at the President's views in from himself. It is some mouths since I last saw tho President, and I was anxious to ascertain his opinions upon the state of the country and the events of the last few months. Mr. Johnson was good enough to give me an interview this afteracen at the White House, and he expressed to me the views which I shall, with his size long, endeavor to repeat to you.

States had been brought back into a proper action with the general machinery of government. The government and the States had gradually approached each other, law and constituted authority resumed their sway, and everything was completed except the admission of representatives from those States to Congress. But here Congress interposed, and it said "You are not States at all and you shall not be represented." From that moment it began to pull to pieces the main fabric of the government; it began to wipe out the States, from which alone it derived its existence. The States had brought Congress into existence, and now Congress proposed to destroy the States. It proposed to abolish the original and elementary presciple of its being. It was as if the creature turned round upon the creator and attempted so destroy him. But suppose these States, with their acquility appointed Generic and administrators, refused to obey this summent to depart out of life allogather? Suppose they said "We are within the scope of the Constitution; we are obeying the laws; the government recognizes us by the infliction of taxes and the appointment of public officers; and so Congress out decree our dissolution!" Could the government deny or repudiate this argument? If it came before the courts and the substantiated it what would remain to Congress but the coarcise of force in order to carry out its views? Thus the country would be incolved in another resolution; towards that all the proceedings of Congress in relation to the South were tending. The executive government were, at least, endeavoring to fulfil what was the supreme law of the land—the constitution. There was a time when men considered the constitution first when they framed laws. Now they occasionally mentioned it in an accidental manner. Some one on looking around discovered the constitution, with much the same sense of astonishment, apparently, that a man who was watching the stars might experience when he discovered a new planet. But the constitution was on the side of

saw the dust and confusion, they would stop and look up to ascertain who it was that had been doing the work of destruction. That portion of the neople which was now unbeard woold eventually demand by what right a Congress representing a part only of the States had assumed this responsibility. Formerly, when a measure was introduced, the first question asked was, "Is it constitutional?" and the next, "Is it expedient?" Now, Gongress only asked, "Is it expedient?" Now, Gongress only asked, "Is it expedient?" but, in the judgment of the Executive, what was unconstitutional could not be expedient. The constitution did, indeed, provide for its own enlargement or amendment, and it was competent for the people to change it according to the method prescribed. But now the majority of the people were voiceless on the question; they had no opportunity to make themselves heard. One duty of the Executive was undoubtedly to protect the rights of the minority, and hence Congress was aiming to pull down the Executive, and was even threatening the Supreme Court. It was opposed to the best interests of the people that this alternpt sheuld succeed, and the Executive still had confidence that the people would discern the truth for themselves

Senate in order to get git contrueet. The man was different when the Kreeutive was in harmony with the Senate; then the candidate knew that he could secure a majority of that body, and he could venture to give his achesion to the President. In point of fact, the Kreeutive had not made more changes than were required by the public service—not so many as were ordinarily mane. There was a great outery because the men who were actually in power had filled all the offices with their frends and supporters, and they did not want with regard to the threatened impeachment, the President said, with a smile—"I had contracted Old World dear, derived from Magna Charts and so dowwards, respecting the right of the accused to be heard and to be fairly tried, but these seem to be going out of date. Now, a committee sitting in secret and hearing one side only, and that side the enemies of the accused, repudeghis case. It is a consistent part of the general system which we see being purued."

Frequently dering the conversation the President reiterated his belief test the people would eventually begin to look at all the questions now before them from the constitutional side. He seemed to be content to be judged by the fidelity and peristence with which he had adhered in his public policy to the constitution which his oath obliges him to defend. That oath might as well be receined if Congress and the country refused to recognize the constitution as a law binding upon all alike.

Certainty the President's opinions with regard to the constitution are not singular, although few besides himself have the courting the contributions are not singular, although few besides himself have the courting the contribution with the constitution are not singular, although few besides himself have the constitution on the singular desired to the constitution of the property of the constitution of the property of the property of the courty refer to the man is found who is not arraid to declare the convictions. Judge Black, for example, made a foreible

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

ohn Bright to His Workmen on Reform Rights, Unjust Laws and the Duties of Arti-

course which many of you, and many of those, your fathers, who are not now here, thought wrong. I was against any interference by Parliament with the freedom of labor and of capital. I did not wish to trust a Parliament of landowners with the control and the disposition of labor and capital is this country. If knew by their infamous corn law, which had lasted for thirty years, they had confiscated an untold and countless amount of the labor and capital of England—(hear, hear)—with the view of turning it into the channel of rent for themselves, and therefore I did not like this body of men to meddle with the question. But I rejoice as much as any of you can rejoice that you are now working ten and a half hours daily, instead of eleven and a half hours, as before. I believe that the establishment of free trade about the time when the Factory bill passed caused so great an increase of trade and demand for labor that the Factory bill itself has been made to work with a success that in all probability it would not have met with if these changes to which I have referred had not been made. I think it quite possible—I hops it is certain—that at some period even the time now worked any be to some l'unter extent shortened. (Loud cheerz.) My own impression is that with an economical giveriment laking much less of traction from the people, with law regarding the lenver and the distribution of land in accordance with a true political economy, and with education generally and universally spread among the people there will be economy, and with education generally and universally appread among the people, there will be economy, and with education generally and universally spread among the people there will be a strong and mitonal disposition to work a shorter time; that there will be greater care taken of the earnings that are made, and the any of the laws. The following the people of the people, there will be economy, and with education generally and universally spread among the people of families may not be in the least less

Mr. T. B. POTTER and Mr. GOLDWIN SEITH briefly ad-

THE EASTERN QUESTION. .

Progress of the Operations in Candin-Gallant Actions of the Christians and Defeats of the Turks.

The Christian Appenl.

NAPOLEON'S CABINET.

Personal and Official Intrigues and Rivalries—How the Reforms Decree was Planned and Operated—The Emperor "Put His Foot Down," Disappoints Everybody and is Mas-ter of the Situation—How M. Walewski

Down," Disappoints Everybedy and is Master of the Situation—How M. Walewski Lost His Place, &c.

[Paris (Jan. 23) correspondence of London Times.]
On the 11th of November, 1630, Marie de Medicis, seconded by Gaston d'Orleans, advised Losis XIII., who was then recovering from a long illness, to dismiss his Minister, Cardinal Richelieu. Marie de Medicis was the, mother, Gaston d'Orleans the brother of the King. Louis could not resist the carnest entreaties of two such near relatives, and a promise to comply with their wishes was wrung from him. Richelieu heard from his spies about the royal household of the danzer ho was threatened with. Not a moment did he lose. He hastened to Versaillee, where the King then was demanded an audience and obtained it, and in half an hour not only regained the confidence of his master, but obtained from him that his adversaries should be placed at his mercy. To their utter astonishment, the royal ordinance which was to have disgraced the Cardinal only made him more powerful than before, and he revenged himself upon them with excessive rigor. From that day to this the 11th of November, 1630, is known in

but they said nothing.

On Saturday the Council of Ministers met again, and the Emperor having settled in his own mind what to do with them, they were allowed to have their say. The Empress was present and took part in the conference, There can be no indelicacy in alluding to this illustrious lady, who is, to all intents and purposes, a political personage. Her Majesty has over and over again presided at Cabinet Councils; she almost always takes a share in the proceedings, and sometimes signs decrees and ordinances. In the present instance it is related that her Majesty was pleased to express herself not over satisfied with the concessions granted by the Emperor, as they gave rather too much latitude to the orposition, and too much disarmed authority. M. Chasseloup Laubat (Marine) inclined to more liberal views, and, perhaps, took some exceptions to the project. There is some uncertainty as to how Marshal Randon expressed himself on this particular subject, though there were none as to what he thought of the project for the organization of the army. M. Lavaiette, strangs to say, took rather a liberal view, though he might not completely disapprove the plan. M. Fould did not conceat his opinion that it could hardly be looked upon as serious. He would cordially support any well considered serious measure that would enlarge the circle of public liberty, and at the same time maintain the proper authority of the Executive; but he did not think that the one in question had that character.

After hearing with his wonted serenity and patience all the Ministers had to say, his Majesty was pleased to notify his Ministers that be had made up his mind, and he "invited" them to resign en masse. The "invitation" was at once accepted. It was comisioned as a mere tormality, though perhaps a superfluous one, as they all expectations have been realized you already know. Those who had planned a new combination are, it appears, more disappointed than any one. M. Walvakie, it also the combination are, it appears, more disappointed

the government organ in the Chamber. M. Lavalette is still head of the Home Office, though, with a modesty for which few gave him credit, he admitted he was not a great orator, and he feared his inability to defend, as they should be defended, the acts and policy of the government. He was told, however, on very high authority that he was one of the best speakers in Council; and if he made one effort to get rid of the natural timidity which is his great charm he would positively shine in debate. Thus the ministers, who resigned as a matter of form, but were not called back, must now resign themselves to remain out. M. thasseloup-Laubat has since said that he by no means regrets the loss of office, as he is pretty well tired of it; and his colleague of the War Department protests he is quite of the same mind. I have already alluded to the Emperor's letter to M. Fould. It is courteous, kind and friendly; but is said to betray some embarrassment. M. Rouher's appointment to the Finances is thought to be only temporary, out of regard for the late Minister; and there may yet be a chance of M. Walewaki's beas ideal being called to the post before long. M. de Persigny heard about all this too late to change the Emperor's resolution, or at least to try to change it. He would prefer some other combination and some other pan of reforms. What that is I cannot say; but the probability is that any pian that brought him back to office and restored him to about sway over Prefects, Sub-Prefects, and gardes champètres would suit him. From all this you may judge how (ar Saturday last deserves the designation of a journee des duper. One of the retired Ministers remarked somewhat bitterly on Sunday that his colleagues who remained took care on leaving office to provide themselves with their contremarque—the ticket given to persons who leave a theatre during the acts, and which enables them to

a theare during the acts, and which enables them to return.

As for the benefits resulting from the Docree of Sun-day, public opinion is very nearly the same as I have in previous letters described it. It is a compound which may do much good or may do little, but there is one great fact which they who approve and they who disapprove seem to ignore, namely, that it is one supreme will that still directs the destinies of the nation.

THE AMAZON.

Professor Agassis but evening delivered one of his series of lectures on the Amazon. The subdivision of

the former in five weeks. The small is abating. The whites have suffere blacks, and I believe there is not a ca Chinaman attacked with it, though th living in poor and illy ventilated huts. They say that is China all infants are inoculated in some manner which prevents it. This is of importance, as it certainly is more successful than vaccination, many having died who were well vaccinated.

The famous Spanish iron-ctad Tetuan arrived here on the famous Spanish iron-ctad Tetuan arrived here on

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa will leave Boston on

Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quarter past one and half-past five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The New York Herand—Edition for Europe—will be ready at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six

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as millions of mothers can testify.

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